THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19.

The Editor of The Tribune is obliged to request those who wish to see him personally to call between the hours 18 and 9 A. M. or 5 and 6 P. M. if they can conveniently do so. The absolute necessity of devoting some hours uninterruptedly to his duties constrains him to make this re-

The November number of the Southern Literary Messenger arrived last evening and is for sale at this office Price 50 cents. Agents supplied at the usual discount.

IJ Advertisers will bear in mind that advertisements in tended for Monday's paper must be sent in by 10 o'clock this evening, as our publication office is not open on Sundays. The rates for advertising, in view of the extensive circulation of this paper, are very reasonable, and in all cases are payable in advance.

The communication of 'Laicus' a day or two since was published as a reply to what had previously appeared in our paper. We cannot admit rejounders-unless Dr. SMITH should allude to the matter in his Lectures; should he do so, we shall publish the substance of what he says .any other course would at once exclude from our paper every thing of general interest. A reader of the Tribane' states that "Dr. Smith did not tell his audience that Geology contradicts Revelation, nor did he say any thing which by any fairness could receive this construction. It will be seen that Dr. S. himself does not endorse this disavowal.

See the putside for Literary Notices, Foreign News. &c. &c.

John C. Colt.

The closing scene in the career of this wratched man occurred yesterday. All the desparate efforts of his counsel and friends to obtain a new trial a reprieve, or a mitigation of his sentence. having utterly failed, and his last hope of avoiding an immediate and shameful death being at an end, he was married yesterday at noon to his mistress, the mother of his child. At 3 o'clock P. M. his brother and his wife took leave of him for ever, and, at his carnest solicitation, he was allowed to pass his last hour alone. At a quarter before 4. when the Sheriff went to his cell to prepare him for execution, he was found dead! having driven a knife to his heart!

The life and death of this hapless being must afford a solemn warning to the Youth of our City and Land. Few of them are entering upon life with fairer prespects, with nobler opportunities, than were those of John C. Colt. Of a respected and influential family, possessing good talents and a winning address, enjoying and profiting by liberal opportunities for mental culture, he might fairly have looked forward to a life of usefulness. honor and happiness, closing at ripe maturity in a death-bed soothed by the attentions of loving and sorrowing hearts. This might have been, but for the canker in the heart-the selfishness, and pride and recklessness, which entered deeply into his character-a disposition to measure every thing by the standard of personal interest or gratification. On this rock has he been wrecked; and now, after a career neither exemplary nor happy, we see him, at the early age of thirty, following in ignominy and blood to the grave one victim of his fierce, ungoverned passions, and leaving behind him another, far more to be pitied, to a desolate widowhood of anguish and shame. His orphanchild, too-an infant of few months-to what a heritage of undeserved dishonor does it succeed! while a most respected and worthy circle of rela rives are plunged in distress and doomed to endure the hauntings of a painful, humbling remembrance! And all this ruin is the work of one perverse spirit -of one who might have been a blessing and at

Human justice has been robbed of its appropriato sacrifice, yet to the Divine requirement the satisfaction is complete. The blood of the victim no longer cries from the ground for retribution. Le the grave, then, cover his errors, save as they may he rendered beacons to the pathway of Life.

We will hope that this tragedy, viewed in al its proportions, has done much to hasten the Abolition of the Punishment of Death. We have refused to take any part in the efforts made to obtain a mitigation of Colt's punishment, for we felt that if there ever was a case in which the public safety required a bloody expiation of crime, this was such a one. We do not believe that Colt premeditated the death of Adams; we believe he was killed in e phrenzy of passion, with no intent of robbery or concealment. But we believe Colt was endeavoring to send away the books, which Adams had printed for him, clandestinely, and in violation of his engagement that they should remain under the control of Adams until paid for. But Colt was proud and necessitous, and he thought only of raising money for his imminent wants. Adams went to his room to reproach him with his bad faith, when Coltrepelled his imputations and struck him, and then Adams clenching him to avoid further beating. Colt seized the hachet which lay at hand and dealt blow after blow on his victim's skull, any one of which must have occasioned death. The circumstances render the case one of murder, and the subsequent conduct of Colt-his night of herrid effort-his packing and shipping off the corpse-his taking away the watch of Adams to his lodgings-his rigid concealment of the whole tragedy, even from his brother and his mistress-his reckless bearing on the trial, on receiving his sentence, and generally since his arrest-all stamp the deed with the character of a felonious taking of life, and bespeak a mind callous to the consequences of such a crime. If this case were to be treated as one of something else than murder, we do not see how a murder could ever after be proved except in the bare case of human witnesses observing its perpetration. "We quarreled, and I killed him," would be the murderer's uniform plea; and how should we resist it? It seems a just rule to consider the act of killing a human being a murder where the homicide himself, in his atstruction upon it.

But what has been the influence of the Punishment of Death in this case? What moral effects have been produced by its existence? Have we not seen the community divided-not equally, indeed, but still divided-with regard to the justice of the sentence? And will not all admit that on those who believe a punishment unjust its infliction on a criminal will exert an influence most pernicious-an influence adverse to reverence for and attachment to the laws ? Will not reflecting men feel that the excitement and the concussion of the hast five days, 2s to whether Colt would or would not, should or should not, be hung, has been preindicial to that filial regard for the laws and their administration which all ought to feel? If the punishment of murder had been solitary confinement for life, without chance of pardon, would not the acquiescence of the community have been hearty and universal, and the moral influence far more salutary than now ? And here at last we see the gallows cheated of its prey, and the culprit hurried out of existence by his own deadly hand, in a but started back in horror. On looking in at the manner which may well throw doubt on the sincerity of his professions of penitence, or at least upon his bed, his hands crossed upon his abdomen on the healthy character of that compunction and covered with blood, and a small Spanish dirk thought he would be able to die with Christian fortitude to the along the Haven, Ct.

and so closing

sentence. In view of the ideas of crime and punishment which generally prevail, and on which law is based, we have considered a speedy death of penitence and example more merciful to him than a life of solitary imprisonment. Not from compassion to criminals but from regard to the community-whose sympathies and whose feelings are so unhealthily excited by public executionswhose abhorrence of Crime and reverence for Law are confused and disturbed by these deeds of legal | fire was in the very summit of the cupola, the wabutchery-we demand the abolition of the Punishment of Death.

The Last Scene.

Yesterday Colt, the convicted murderer of Samgel Adams, was sentenced to be hung; but he chose to take upon himself the office of execution er and rushed into eternity by staining his soul with a crime as black as that which brought upon him the fate he so desperately sought to shun.

Preparations for his execution were made at an early hour in the morning. A messenger had gone | there for the accommodation of the person emto Albany with an application to the Chancellor to ployed to keep a look-out for fires. He had made review his decision and allow a writ of error; by a very large fire vesterday, and went to see the the morning boat he returned with the following execution. The pipe, without doubt, became red feared he wanted it for no good purpose. He then with a decisive letter addressed to the Sherin

ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I heard the questions upon the writtof error in Coli's case argued at great length at New-York, and came to the deliberate determination that there was none of them on which there was any room to doubt, as you will see from my written opinion, which I left in the hands of Coli's conseit when I left New-York, and which is now multiphating. my written opinion, which I left in the nands of Colt's coun-set when I left New-York, and which is now published in the Argus of this morning. You will therefore see that it is out of my power to violate my oath of office by allowing a writ of error in the case, even if the application was now regularly before me on an application upon netice to the Attorney General. Neither would the allowance of the writ stay the execution of the sentence, as I could not certify that there was a probable cause for staying the proceedings, and the Governor would not interfere without such

I have never heard any lawyer, except the counsel for the prisoner, express any doubt as to the legality of the conviction before the Court which tried him. Nor have 1 been able to find any member of the Court of Errors who would have voted to reverse the judgement on the ground of the organization of the Court. It is perfectly natural that the friends of this unhappy man should endeavor, it possible, to stay his execution; but their anxiety to preserve its life cannot excuse the officers of justice in making the laws bend to their wishes; although the course which has laws bend to their wishes; although the course which has been pursued in this case has placed not only those officers out the Governor in the most painful and trying situations. The prisoner's counsel had the right to apply to the Charcellor, the three Justices of the Supreme Court, or to any of he eight Gircuit Judges, for the allowance of a write error; and if any one of those twe lve officers had any doubts is to the legality of the conviction, he would of course have allowed the writ. They have tried four or five, and have failed; and if they were not satisfied with that, they hould have applied to others; but not ask those who have fully examined the subject, and have no doubt, to violate their duty by acting against their consciences.

Yours, with respect.

B. HYDE WALWORTH.

Colt was engaged nearly all night in writing a eply to the letter of Governor SEWARD, which it s said he ordered to be left scaled until his child should be old enough to understand it. He was under the care of Deputy Sheriffs Vultee and Green, and in the morning was shaved and dressed, and received a brief visit from his brother. The gallows was erected in the centre of the area. In was the same one used at the execution of Robinson in New-Jersey, and bore upon it marks of welve strokes of that hatchet, which never falls but it sends to eternity a human soul. It consisted simply of two upright posts, and one transversely placed, with a rope over a pully-one end being attached to a heavy weight, and the other being formed into a noose. At 11 o'clock Dr. Anthon n company with Samuel Colt, visited his cell, and nade preparations for his marriage with Miss Henshaw, which was soon after performed in presence of Samuel Colt, David Graham, Robert Emmett, Justice Merritt, the Sheriff, and J. H. Payne. After their marriage they were left alone for nearly an hour. At about half past 12 Dudley Selden went into his cell, and at 1 Colt took a up of coffee with his wife.

His brother Samuel soon after arrived and en tered his cell. He was still engaged in earnest conversation with his wife, who was sitting on the foot of the bed, convulsed and in tears. A Colt's request. John Howard Payne and Lewis Gaylord Clarke then went into his cell to take their cave of him. Colt appeared exceedingly pleased o see them; shook them cordially by the hand, und conversed with apparent cheerfulness with them for five minutes, when they bade him farewell, both of them in tears. Colt's brother Samuel, and his wife, remained in the cell about ten minutes onger, when both left. His brother was deeply affected, and looked more ghastly even than Colt nimself. His wife could scarcely support herself. so violent were her feelings. She stood at the door of the cell for a minute-Coit kissed her passionately-strained her to his bosom, and watched her receding form as she passed into the corridor .-Here she stood and sobbed convulsively as though ner heart would break, for five minutes. At last she was led away by Colt's brother, and his friends followed.

He then desired to see the Sheriff, who went into his cell. Colt then told him emphatically that be was innocent of the murder of Adams, and that he never intended to kill him; he also told him that he still had hopes that something would intervene to save him from being hung, and begged him not to execute the sentence of the law upon him. The Sheriff told him to banish all hopes of that kind, for he must die at four o'clock. He then requested to see the Sheriff's watch, and set his own ov it to a minute. He then asked to see Dr. Anthon, and the latter went into his cell, and remained in prayer with him for about ten minutes. At the close of this, Colt again sent for the Sheriff, and said to him, " If there are any gentlemen present who wish to see me, and take their leave of me, I shall be happy to see them."

This was announced by the Sheriff, and all present with one or two exceptions passed up to his cell door, shook him by the hand, and took their leave of him. To one gentleman connected with tempts to avoid detection, clearly puts that con- the press he said, "I've spoken harshly of some of the belief of the latter, his apparent penitence, his assertion the press, but I do not blame you at all; it was all that he prayed, his general converse regarding his future my own fault; there were things that ought to have been explained; I know you have a good heart; and I forgive you from my soul freely! may God a needless persecution-Colts opposition to other ministers bless you and may you prosper."

> He then requested his keeper, Mr. Greene, to let him be left alose until the last moment. This was about 2 P. M. His cell was closed and he attempt to commit suicide, one of the Deputy Sheriffs, Hillyer, went to his cell door. Coit was then walking up and down his cell, but turned round on the door opening, smiled on Hillyer, shook him by the hand, and kissed him, as he did several of those who had just previously bid him farewell. He said in this life, which is soon to close on me."

At a few minutes before 4, Sheriffs Hart and Westervelt went to his cell to announce to him that his hour had come-but their summons was not needed. Dr. Anthon stepped into the door,

mouth and eyes were alightly open, and the knife We have said nothing, done nothing, in behalf had not been moved after its deadly thrust. He of John C. Colt, or with a desire to mitigate his was pronounced dead by physicians in attendance, the Coroner took charge of the body, and the cell

At this moment a volume of smoke and flame burst from the large cupola on the prisen; a tremendous rush was made by those outside towards the door and by those within to make their escape. The great bell on the City Hall struck the alarm at the precise bour fixed for the Execution; the engines were promptly on the ground, but as the ter could not be made to reach it, and it continued to burn downwards for an hour until the whole was consumed to the roof. The greatest excitement prevailed without. The multirude refused to beieve in the story of his death, and a very general impression prevailed that the whole was a ruse to

There prevailed a very general suspicion that the cupola was set on fire; but there is no good ground to believe it. A fire is constantly kept hot, and thus set the cupola on fire.

The following report of the Inquest held by the Coroner's Jury over the body, contains many particulars of interest concerning the last scene :

Inquest on the Body of John C. Coli. This wretched man having been found dead in his cot his cell in the City Prison, fire minutes before the period allotted for his execution, with a knife sticking in his left breast, and his body and hands covered with blood, Dr. Archer the Coroner, at 7 o'clock, summoned a jury of 22 men. which convened in the Court of Sessions Chamber, into which hundreds of spectators, anxious to see the self-immolated man, and to hear the testimony, in explanation of the cause and manner of his tragic death, were admitted, in or, der to gratify, as far as possible, the intense solicitude that existed on the subject, as also to allay the unreasonable out door excitement consequent upon the rumor that had been bruited abroad that Colt was not dead, but had been suffered to effect his escape.

Among the number of those assembled were the Mayor Register, Sheriff, many of the Aldermen, Justices, and other public functionaries of the city, besides several members of the bar and numerous representatives of the press.

The following Jurors were sworn as the inquest, viz. Allen N. Sniffen, Joseph Keeler, William H Prail, Fenelon Hasbrouck, David D. Bradford, Henry McShee, Rober Sands, Thomas Betts Dr. John Sickels, George Pirnie, D D. Adison, Dr. J W. Duva', George Fisby, Lester, Jr. Gen. John Burrows, John Riker, Jr., John Horsepcol, Jr. David Vandervoort, Samuel Greenman, Thomas Donnelly, Farrand S. Stranchan and Samuel Nichols, Jr. After be ng sworn, the Jurors proceeded to the cell of the prison, where the body was, to view the same, after which they returned to the Sessions Cha ober and the following wit lesses were examined.

Monmouth B. Hart, Sheriff, swora-I had a warrant for the execution of John C. Colt, who was to have been exe cuted to-s'ay-I have seen him several times to-day-the excution was to take place at four o'clock, or at sunset at his request-I had seen him about one hour prior to the time fixed for his execution in his cell-I did not go in-He was hen alone-I know what persons have been in his cell, vizhis attorneys, David Grabam, Dudley Selden, Samuel Colt Robert Emmett, Caroline Henshaw, Mr. Vultee, Deputy Sheriff, and Dr. Anthon, and a number of other gentleme whom I did not know who came in at his request, a number of physicians and the officers of the prison. I went to his cell door about 5 minutes before 4 to admit the Rev. Dr Amhon-bad the cell door opered, Mr. Anthon attempts to go in and stepped back when he saw the body on the cot Then I passed him, went in myself, and saw Mr. Colt ly. ng on the cot, with a knife sticking in the left side. I attenipted to put my hand on his face, but having gloves on, did not; saw blood on him and thought he was dead. The execution did not take place. The Coroner then tool harge of the body and relieved me. I had him in charge ince the sentence. I had not examined the cell, but was in ormed by Col. Jones, that he had. Never saw any knife there, except a penkinic. The knife found on him had a four inch blade. I have no knowledge of any person carrying any knife to him. He wished his pcakaife to mend his pen. When I saw him, about an bour before death, be was on his feet, apparently making a prayer. All things

then appeared to be right. John J. V. Westervelt, Deputy Sheriff, sworn.-I visited the prison very seldom during Colt's confinement. I was not in his cell to-day, but I saw him at his cell door looking out and shaking hands; saw him the last time at 2 or 25 velock : have seen his body since he is dead, and recognized it as the body of John C. Colt; the body was in the cell on the bed, with a knife sticking in it. Have no knowledge of any person conveying a knife into the cell to him.

Frederick L. Vulter, Deputy Sheriff, sworn.-I have had tharge of John C. Colt, commencing with Tuesday morn ng, 3 o'clock, and watched him alternately every 6 hours. I was released by David H. Green, Deputy Sheriff. Have seen Colt often since he was in my charge, two or three times every watch. I have conversed with him. Never saw any dangerous instrument in his cell, except the knife and firk he ate with. (Dirk knife shown.) I never saw such an instrument in his cell. First saw one like it sticking n his body since death. I have no knowledge of the means by which he procured that instrument. Saw him last alone bout 2 o'clock. The first person who visited him was Samuel Colt, about 61 o'clock this morning. At about 20 ninutes to 8 o'clock William Dobson, barber, was sent for shave him.

I was present in the cell while he was shaved. Samuel Colt called again and brought with him Caroline Hensbaw; Dr. Anthon also called with them and went in. John How ard Payne was also with them, the High Sheriff and I think also Robert Emmett and David Graham, Jr. I omitted to state that his breakfast was brought in by a man from Mr. Cowdrey's victualing cellar. The contents of the basket were emptied and the young man left. I remained and saw the contents of the basket. There was no knife, only the knife and fork he ate with. Dudley Selden was in the ell during my reliet, when Mr. Greene had changed. Same nel Colt was in the cell with the prisoner alone awhile this norning. When the number of persons was there the man riage ceremony of Colt with Caroline Henshaw took place. During the whole time I had charge since Tuesday morn ing, no one was alone with the prisoner except Samuel Colt.
After they were married, Caroline his wife was in the cell awhile with Colt. I have no knowledge how the knife ame into his possession.

Abner Milliker, Deputy Coroner .-- I bave seen the body aken from the body of John C. Colt by Drs. McCombe and

Abraham H. Green, Deputy Sheriff, sworn.-I commenced watching Colt, and took the keys of the cell Monday after. noon, 4 o'clock. I never saw the koife before I saw it in the body of John C. Colt. I have so knowledge how that estrument came in his cell. I cannot tell of any other person visiting Colt's ceil and being with him alone except those named by preceding witnesses. I made no examination or search of Colt's Cell. This witness said be sheved the instructions of the Sheriff as to the manner of taking care of the prisoner.

Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D. sworn-1 as a clergyman atended upon John C. Colt-my relations commenced on Monday and I took notes of all my visits to the prisoner; these, which he read, were very voluminous-they relate to the conversations he had with Colt on religious subjects, state, the instruction the Rev. gentleman gave, the advice he imparted to him, &c. &c .- the remark of Colt that the Sheriffhad taken his knife, &c. from him, which he said was seeing him to converse on dectrinal points-his avowal of belief in the Christian creed, the divinity of Christ his power to save, &c .- altogether tending to induce the Rev. gentleman to believe that Colt was a penitent man, having a st sense of his sins and that he was deeply anxious about his eternal welfare. He declared most solemnly that he was left alone till 20 minutes to 3, when some killed Adams in self-defence and said he would carry that friends of the Sheriff apprehending that he might | declaration to the bar of God-though man would not beieve vire. He complained much of the newspapers, of their mis-stating and abusing him, &c -gave a history of his acquaintance with Carolne Henshaw, expressed his regard for or her, and his wish to marry her.

He disavowed on Thursday all intention of taking his own life, to Mr. Anthon, and stated his determination to die the faith of the Gospel, and was melted to tears. Today Colt expressed great anxiety for Miss Henshaw and his to Hillyer- "God bless you, and may you prosper Bank for his wife and child, directing him to pay her \$20 a month from it while it lasted. He wished the child religiously brought up and its mother to lead a virtuous life. About 12 o'clock Mr. Anthon married Colt and Miss Henshaw: Colt exhorted her most earnestly to lead a Godly ife and to take care of the child; at his request he was left done a short time with her. Mr. Anthon detailed his con. versations with Colt concerning his death and burial, the rder for a coffin, Colt's request to have the coffin brought at 3 o'clock, his praying, &c. After 2 o'clock, Mr. Anthon

which he undoubtedly felt, in view of a life so spent driven to his heart, was sticking in his body. His awhile before his execution. I was to come again at near o'clock; I did se, and on opening the cell door, found Colt on his bed; at first thought him asleep, but saw something en him, and the Sheriff cried out, "Oh God! he is dead!" and I came away.

The instructions of the Sheriff to his Deputies were read. n which he ordered his irons to be taken off, but that he should be strictly guarded, and all humanity, consonant with

his safety, extended to him. Col. William Jones, Keeper of the Prison, sworn .- Colt was in my custody from the 2d July natil Monday last, in the afternoon, when I gave him up to the custody of the Sheriff. I took a receipt from the Sheriff when I delivered the prisoner to him. I have not seen the prisoner since Monday, he continued in the same cell he was in before. I searched his cell on Monday morning-the apertures, bed &c., and made a thorough search; no knife was there at that time. I have no knowledge of how this knife got into the cell; I never saw it before. I had his feet chained, but not his hands. Dr. John R. McComb, sworn.) am physician of the

Gity Prison-visited the prisoner almost every day until hiomday afternoon-bave not een him since then. I have seen his dead body. A kole had been cut in his vest, a Pices taken out, and the kaife sticking in bls left side, about half an inch below the left nipple, on the upper margin o the fifth rib, between that and the fourth rib. A piece was cut out of his vest and shirt, as with a knife, where the knife was indented in the body. I have made a post mortem examination of the body with Dr. Alexander Hosack .-On raising the sternom or breast-bone, and in the pericar dium, found much blood, and the knife 15 inches in the left ventricle of the heart, which caused death. It was driven in as well as I could do it; it would not require much force to insert the knife. On Monday he wanted me to lend him a work on anatomy, which I refused telling him I me to point out the vein in the arm which could be most easily reached, which I utterly refused to do, saying you nust not ask me such a thing.

Dr. Alexander Hosack, sworn-Concurred with Dr. Mc Comb in the description of the wound and the cause of death of John C. Colt.

Samuel Colt, sworn.-I am the brother of the deceased. have no knowledge of the means by which the knife was

Mrs. Caroline Colt, wife of John C. Colt, sworn .- I have o knowledge how the deceased came into possession of the

Dr. Archer, the Coroner, charged the jury that if any evifence had been furnished of any person having given the mife to Colt, he could be indicted for manslaughter; but is no such evidence was furnished, the inry would simply find what was the cause and manner of the death of the de ceased.

The inry then retired, and after a brief absence returns with a verdist-that John C. Colt came to his death by a wound inflicted by himself, with a knite, on the left breast but the jury are unable to say in what manner he became possessed of the said hnife.

After the inquest the body, which had been put in a coffin, was placed in the dead-house, to be taken thence for interment by his friends this night in a vault in St. Mark's

It seems clear, from this, that since Sunday last when he felt that he had no hope of escape-notwithstanding all his protestations of faith and repentance, and his solemn disavowal of any intent to commit suicide, this wretched man has steadily cherished the purpose to escape the gallows by killing himself. The dread tragedy has closed, and his soul has met his victim at the bar of their

Tr As it was formally given out in the public prints that one reporter from each newspaper, regularly employed thereon, would be admitted by the Sheriff to witness the execution of Colt, the Police and Criminal Courts reporter or The Tribune presented himself, and on our behalf claimed admittance. This was refused by Mr. Deputy Sheriff Westervelt, on the ground that The Tribune had aid harsh things of Sheriff Hart and his brother, Dr. Hart We place on record the fact and the reason, leaving the putlic to judge of its relevancy and sufficiency. Since the Sheriff and his factorum appear to imagine the admission of proper persons on such occasions a personal perquisite of heirs, to be dispensed according to their ideas of the favor o which the applicant is entitled at their hands, we trust they will have the manliness to give notice accordingly at another time, and not mislead us by a false publicati n. Of avors at their bands we ask and will have none.

MASSACHUSETTS .- Returns from 308 towns give the following aggregate vote for Governor: Davis...54,545 Morton...56,234 Scat...6,600 Morton over Davis, 1,689: lacks of a choice, 4,911 There are but three or four more towns in the

Of Members of Congress, only Adams, Winthrop and Burnell, (Whigs) and Williams (Loco have been chosen. Parmenter (Loce) lacks votes of a choice, (though his friends say 25 more ought somehow to have been allowed him,) and Baker (Whig) also fails of an election. It is most probable that the Delegation, when complete, will consist of 6 Whigs and 4 Locos.

Of Senators, the Locos claim 16 to 10; 14 to be elected by the House. In the House, the Atlas claims 130 Whigs to 125 Locos; the Loco account gives us but 129 to 142.

Great exertions will be made to carry the Members in the towns which failed to make choice last Monday. The election takes place on the 'fourth Monday, (28th inst)

DELAWARE .- The official returns of the late Election show the following result:

Congress—1342 President—'40. Congress—'53 Co's. Rodney, W. Jones L. Har. V. B. Whig. Loco Kent 1466 1346 1593 1096 1220 1134 Newcastle 2224 2423 2321 2195 1604 1818 Sussex ... 1767 1689 2053 1593 1575 1499 Total., 5467 5458 5967 4874 4399 4451

Majority.. Whig 9. Harrison 1,093. V. Buren 52. The new Legislature stands-Senate 2 Loco, 7 Whig; House 7 Loco 14 Whig: Whig majority 12 on Joint Ballot. No U. S. Senator to be chosen.

IT In announcing the election of CHARLES G. ATHERTON to the U. S. Senate from New-Hampshire, we thought proper to state the fect that he s a man of bad moral character. For that statement we are assailed with a volley of ferocious of John C. Colt, and recognised it. The knile here was abuse by the Boston Post, Concord Patriot, Bennett's Herald, and one or two conservators of the public morals and of the decencies of newspaper discussion, of the same order. They are welcome to pursue the course they have chosen, while we also shall discharge what we believe our duty .-Our assertion with regard to Atherton's moral character was made on evidence which we have no reason to doubt. We believe it would be confirmed by an appeal to the townsmen of Atherton

of all parties. The Concord Patriot undertakes to clear Mr. Atherton by direct falsehood. It asserts that The Tribune has "an infamous habit of vilifying every prominent Democrat." There can be no grosser lie than this. For years we have been ardently opposed to Gen. Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Marrin Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, James Buchanan, Levi Woodbury, and Wm. L. Marcy, vet we defy any man to point out a word we have ever said against the private character of either. Who are prominent Democrats' (in the Patriot's sense of he term) if these are not?

NATIONAL CONVENTION .- The Loco-Fecos of Tennessee propose a National Convention of the party at Baltimore on the fourth Monday of November, 1843; but the Globe demurs, and propolers be adopted. It is policy to keep John Tyler cheated to the last moment possible.

A MAYOR TURNED COUNTERFEITER .- It is said that Samuel G. Trowbridge, who, with others, has been arrested and imprisoned at Little Rock, Ark. for robbery and counterfeiting on a large scale. was recently Mayor of that city.

IF Mr. WILLIAM MILLER, who has been lecturing in this city on the Second Coming of Christ at hand, is announced for this evening at New-

NEW-YORK CITY .- [Official.] A single clerical error was made in our tran-

script of the Official Canvass published yesterday, whereby Mr. Eichell's total vote was stated 20,236 instead of 20,326, increasing Brownell's majority to 1.255 instead of 1,165, which is the true majority. We therefore re-state the aggregates for

	5.00	
candidates, viz		
Whig.	Leco-Feco.	Maj.
Bradish 19,975	Bouck 22,017	2 042
for Furman 20,090	Dickinson 21,941	1.851
Oakley	Lott 21 546	1,378
Eichell20,326	Brownell 1,491	1,165
y R. Smith 10,338	Davv19,050	1,288
w Walnut aw Mi 999	Van Dyke 19,531	708
Dallamin 90 903	* Mc Murray 20,635	432
E - 11 20 103	*Pentz20,707	515
Danish 00 120	· Jones 21,235	1.226
Bunning 20 170	*Thom-on21,324	1.065
DL JOHN 20,100	*Dalv21 337	1 000
Brinsmade, 20,108	Date	1,326
A-01	+White21,429	
		1,432
Rinnt 20.000	* Willer 1.001	1,541
Wand 20 087	*Paniding	1,548
Sammons 20 000	Hubbard	1,636
Chepery . 14 943	'Santord 21,000	1,737
	Walsh	No.
cted-2 Whigs, 11 Locos.	Average Loco Maj	. 8981.

Abolition rote: Governor 75; Lieut. 82; Senator 86 Register 55; Assembly 62 to 74.

Experience and investigation are fast conincing the single-minded opponents of Slaveryn this City, at least-that running a separate icket at Elections and chipping off a few votes here and there from one party is not the true way to promote their cause. The Abolition vote in this City has divindled away at each of the last three or four Elections, until it is now but a shadow, though the Abolition spirit is doubtless as strong as ever. If those who assume to direct its mpulses had adhered to their early ground of questioning all candidates for public office on such opics connected with Slavery as they, if elected, would be called to act with regard to, and then casting their votes as they should judge best, they would doubtless have gained much faster. -Mr. Bradish has lost some votes from the imputation of Abolition sentiments, while the Political Abolitionists have opposed him more bitterly than any other candidate in nemination.

1	other candidate in nomination.				
	ALBANY COUNTY-[Official.] Maj. Governor. Bradish6272 Bouck	Ì			
ı	Governor Bradish 6272 Bouch 6076 196 Lt. Gov. Furman 6265 Dickinson 5991 274	ł			
1	Lt. Gov. Furman	1			
1	Senator Gibson 6168 Wright 6069 94	۱			
1	Assembly Hall	ł			
1	Slingerland6293 Fuller 6081212	ł			
1	Van Schaack, 6251 Pinckney6008243	ı			
	Abolition Assembly ticket 91 votes.	ì			
8	Gavernor Bradish4370 Bouck				
H	Lt. GovFurman4358 Dickinson5053 695	ı			
1	Senator Strong 4343 Porter 5035 692	ł			
	Congress Morgan 4425 Rathbun 4899 476	ı			
	Assembly Van Arsdale 4375 Lyon	١			
	Ferr s 4366 Kenyon 5027667	l			
	Tuthill4351 Monroe5010659	I			
ä	Abolition Governor 253; Lieut. 250; Senator 268; Con-	۱			
8	gress 254; Assembly 278, 270, 266.				
ŝ	The Whig vote is 798 less than in '40; Loco Foco 182				
B	higher.	1			
8	ONTARIO—[Official.] Maj. GovernorBradish3770 Bouck3460310	l			
H	Governor. Bradish	1			
ä	Lieut. G. Furman3772 Dickinson3437335 SenatorStrong5735 Porter3443292	1			
	Congress. Cowell3751 [no candidate.]	ł			
	Assembly. Dewey 3746 Monell	ı			
ď	Austin3725 Mitchell3441284	ł			
	Brown	1			
	Abolition-Governor 352; Lieut. 356; Senate 356; Con-				
	gress 459; Assembly 366, 359, 308.	ı			
0	The state of the s				
	SARATOGA-[Official.] Maj.	١			
	Governor Bradish	١			
i	Lieut. G Furman 3825 Dickinson 3946 121	۱			
5	Senators . Frothingham 3827 Mitchell 3948121	4			
		g			
	Clerk Booth3792 Goodrich3963171	ŝ			
ſ	Assembly. White 3838 Stimson 3923 35	8			
r	Doe3827 Emerson392194				
	Whig vote 600 less than in '40; Loco 86 higher.				
-	SCHENECTADY-[Official.] Mai.				
t	SCHENECTADY [Official.] Maj. Governor. Bradish1455 Bouck1699243				
t	Lieut. (i Furman 1455 Dickinson 1699 246				
0	Senator Gibson 1467 J. C. Wright 1677 210	ij			
	Congress Liun				
	Assembly. Wimple 1467 Waiton 1669 202				
	Tr Whig vote 500 less than in '40; Loco 122 higher.				
150					

IF The Rochester Evening Post says that he Loco-Foco candidate for Assembly in Orleans county was defeated because he was President of Red Dog Bank which has just failed under the strongest suspicions. They are getting fastidious that way. The next we hear they'll be objecting fice, and then what would become of lots of the most vociferous suitors to Gov. Bouck!

LECTURES OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUE .-The introductory lecture to the winter course of this worthy institution was delivered at No. 12 Chambers-street by John B. Scoles, Esq., of this City, before a very large and respectable audience. The subject upon which he spoke was the exercis . developement, and direction of the intellectual faculties. Of the motives to intellectual exertion and effort he took a broad and interesting view, descriing, on the one hand, the impulses of self-advancement, passion for admiration and love of gain without any serious regard to the great object of existence. and on the other that which a properly balanced mind derives from the philanthropic principle of public utility. He then adverted to the Mechanic Arts, their relation to philosophical truth, their influence on the moral and physical condition of society and their tendency to the development of National greatness. This Lecture was very fe licitous, and afforded much pleasure. Hop. J. L. O'SULLIVAN delivers the next of the course.

The house of Judge Jones of Philadelphia was broken open on Wednesday night by three cuffians who went up stairs towards the bed-chamber of the Judge. Judge Jones armed himself with a loaded whip and went to meet them. When upon the stair-way he saw that there were three of them-one armed with a musket, and the other two with clubs. He rushed upon them, knocked one down, was prostrated by a blow from another, but succeeded in making his escape out at a window. When he returned the villains had gonebut one of them was afterwards arrested.

IF We heard yesterday of a man who came 300 miles, from New-Hampshire, for the express purpose of witnessing the execution of Colt. The officers very properly declined to gratify his brutal appetite, and refused him permission to enter.

The planet Venus was distinctly visible yesterday from 3 o'clock P. M. to its setting-even when the sun was shining very brightly-owing doubtless to the unusual purity of the atmosphere.

IF Michael Kelly was drowned at Savannah on the 13th by the capsizing of a boat from which he

The New-York Weekly Tribune for the resent week contains Gen. Hamilton's Letter to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN on the condition of American Credit in Europe, and the indispensable necessity of doing something to meet the alarming crisis; Two Lectures of Dr. J. Augustine Smith on Geology; Editorials on the State of New-York, the Result of the Election, the Effect of the Tariff, &c. &c. &c.; Governor Seward's Opinion in the Case of John C. Colt; Boston Correspondence; Boltimore and Onio Railroad: 'Five Days,' a poem of truth; The Part ing, a Tale, from the Knickerbocker; Several columns of ses May, 1344. This latter suggestion will doubt- original and selected matter, embracing all the news and events of the week; Election Returns from all the Counties in the State; A complete List of the Senators and Members of Assembly composing the next Legislature of this State: A full and complete Report of the transactions of the week in Ashes, Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c.; Money Market, and

Wholesale Prices, and Stock Table, &c. TT The WEEKLY TRIBUNE is one of the largest News papers printed in the United States, containing 48 columns of closely printed matter. Price 6| cents, or \$2 a year. GREELEY & McELRATH,

TT Families, children, ladies, &c. will remember that splendid and extraordinary performances take place at the American Museum at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

See Dr. Thomson's Fifth Report of Cures of Rheumal

Dr. Smith's Lectures on Geology. NO. III. Dr. Smith commenced his Lecture last even.

ing by saying that since he last addressed his audience he had received a communication from one of the most distinguished clergymen of our city, dissenting from some of the views which he had presented. ": The Reverend gentleman," said he, "admits the accuracy of my facts and does full justice to ray honesty of purpose, but cosseives, what is very probable, that I have fallan into error. My mistake consists, he says, in fal. lowing the received translation of the Bible, which he pronounces incorrect—an opinion also entes. tained by one of the best informed members of this Institution.

is not for me to say, for I am no Hebrew scholer And should my learned correspondent succeed in his intended attempt to convince more competent judges than myself, that Moses, truly interpreted confirms all that I stated, he will confer a great me vor upon more than one sincere inquirer after truth; vet whatever may be the result of his la. bors. I shall always feel indebted to him for the liberal, nay kind spirit by which his very friendle

communication is characterised—the more gran.

fying because I have not the honor of his personal

"Now, whether these gentlemen be wrong or right

acquaintance. "That I may be wrong is, as I have said, possible enough. Abler and more learned men have failed in the same investigation, and to nothing do Ilaclaim save zeal and labor. If, therefore, I have miscarried, after the most dilligent employment of such talents as I possess. I must plead an ine pility which no effort could overcome-ready, now ever, at all times, to hail the happier effects of profounder crudition and greater abilities." In entering upon the subject for the evening,

ne said that when we look upon the world we see chemical action going on in every substance that meets the eye; and its uniform effect is to ender the different substances of the earth mora and more complex every day, so that, as we ascend toward the beginning of time, it follows that there was a period when material elements were perfectly simple; and reason leads us to believe that the changes that have taken place are in consequence of impressions made upon them at the creation. Dr. S. said that this was the argument with which he usually met Atheists: he had contended that, as different chemical actions were continually going on, in the course of time every possible mode of action must be exhausted : if the earth had existed from all eternity, every mode of chemical action would have been exhausted. But we see that this action is yet going on: therefors all modes are not vet exhausted: therefore the world has not always existed-and having had a beginning, it must necessarily have had a Creator.

All the evidence we have of the existence of matter tends to show that it was first in the form of nebula. According to Laplace, this system to which our earth belongs was one of those nebulæ which we see in the Celestial Universe, the different planets having been thrown off at different times. This seems a bold conjecture, but Dr. S. said he understood that certain chemical matters are best explained upon this nebulous theory For the comets, at all events, we must have a different theory, nor can we tell why, upon this supposition, all the planets were thrown off and cooled, according to a certain fixed law-a complex, but still a fixed law-as they are known to nave been. Nor can that law he deduced from he nebulous theory.

Whether the theory be true or not, the vapor would first have been condensed into the form of a fluid. The zodiacal light is said to be the remains of the nebula. Whether the theory be trus or not, this globe was once a fluid, dissolved by

One proof of this proposition is found in the fact that the length of the equatorial diameter is some 20 or 30 miles greater than the polar, and this can be explained on no other supposition than that of a revolving fluid. Many hold this fact to be demonstrative-a term, however, Dr. S. said, which he was very cautious about using. We should never use the word until we could see from the nature of the case that the thing asserted could not be otherwise: and this could not be said of the

proposition he had just advanced.

In the next place, the specific gravity of the Earth corresponds with that which would result from this theory. The absolute weight and the specitic gravity, or the comparative weight of the Earth with water, is accurately known. This is easily discovered from the theorem that one body is attracted to another inversely as the square of the distance, and directly as their weights. Now knowing the amount of matter in the Earth, there can be no difficulty in ascertaining the specific gravity by this established theorem. By the principle of torsion also, though by a more complex process, the specific gravity of the Earth is ascertained to be 5 But that of the mountains upon its surface is found to be less. The weight therefore increases as we go towards the Earth-and this is often thought not to be in consequence of a difference of position and of pressure to which it is subjected, but from a difference in the nature of the matter. The answer to this is, that when we get below a certain depth we find nothing but granite; and we can show with considerable certainty that for a distance of 60 miles below the surface it is still granite or at least granitic. We may then assume that it is such throughout; and the supposition, therefore, that the difference of specific gravity between the surface and the centre is to be explained by a difference of substance falls to the ground. Again, all these primitive substances, Plutonic Rocks as they are called (named from their supposed origin) are found to have been acted upon universally by heat; they have all been in a state of fusion, and were formed thus as WEDGEWOOD and Sir James Hale have proved by experiment. Dr. Hurren started the theory and he experiment was tried in Edinburgh to see if similar rocks could be produced by a similar artificial process; and it proved successful-establishing that extreme heat and prodigious pressure had produced these rocks.

In the next place in descending towards the centre of the Earth we have first the surface, changing its temperate at different seasons of the year; when we reach a depth only a few feet from the surface, we find that the degree of temperature never changes-it is uniform and constant. It is found too that the heat increases in going from this point of equilibrium towards the centre at the rate of one degree of Fabrenheit for every 45 feet, and this holds good so far as it has been tried.

Applying to this the rule of Bacon, (whose philosophy Dr. S. thought was much talked about and little understood,) that when we find a fact to hold under all the circumstances in which we can test it, we are justified in concluding that it will hold throughout, we can easily decide how far down this Earth is solid, and at what point we reach a melting heat; and we find that after we reach a depth of from 20 to 25 miles the Earth is doubtless in 8 state of fusion. By the crust of the Earth then we mean the outer surface to this depth. This depth, however, varies somewhat in different places, as in Norway it is thought to be thinner, because there the temperature is warmer than by analogy it should be.

It may be asked why has not the keat escaped, f the earth has existed for so many ages? Because heat never passes from one particle of matter to another without encountering a certain resistence. Thus one end of a rod may be hot and yet the other cold. There is therefore a necessary point of equilibrium, and when this is attained all cooling ceases. It is true, a certain quantity of heat comes from the centre of the Earth and escapes through the volcanoes and thermal springs; but this is comparatively slight. LAPLACE has proved that for 2000 years the Earth has not cooled at all; for if it had, he shows that the centre of gy-